

OFFICE COPY

CIRCULAR No. 4

The DAYTON AND XENIA

Gift of

J. Horace McFarland Co.

near Summit St.

Harrisburg, Penna.

May 1957

Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs



HE term shrubbery is applied to groups of woody plants of comparatively small size. The line between shrubs and trees is not very definite. Some of the species named in this circular are by some other nurserymen listed with the trees.

"Shrubs and bushes have two values: An intrinsic value as individual or isolated specimens; a value as part of the structure or design of an ornamented place. As individual specimens they are grown for the beauty of the species itself; as parts of the landscape they are often grown in masses."—*"Cyclopedia of American Horticulture."*

Mass planting is most effective on the city lot as well as on larger grounds, and should be more generally practiced. No inferior stock should be used but a "massing grade," consisting of plants slightly less perfect than those selected for planting singly, are just as effective, and much cheaper than the regular grade. A good shrub collection will present the greatest variety of color throughout the season, both in flower and foliage. In winter the bark of many species is highly colored. Shrubs serve admirably for screens to seclude unsightly objects.

Our shrubs are well grown. Many species are transplanted and root-pruned in course of their development in the nursery, costing a little more but worth very much more than stock grown in the ordinary way.

AESCULUS parviflora; syn., **macrostachya**. DWARF HORSE-CHESTNUT. A charming specimen for the lawn, attaining only a few feet in height, but spreading over several yards. It blooms during June and July in very long, loose panicles of whitish flowers, with numerous prominent reddish stamens, imparting a fringe-like appearance to the inflorescence.

ALTHEA. See Hibiscus.

AMYGDALUS. FLOWERING ALMOND. See Prunus.

AMELANCHIER Botryapium. JUNE-BERRY. April. A native bush or small tree that thrives in a diversity of soils and is very hardy. Its thick snowy clouds of drooping white flowers, coming very early in spring, make it conspicuous and pleasing in the leafless landscape. The flowers are later followed by edible dark red berries, which are very ornamental.

BERBERIS Thunbergi. JAPANESE BARBERRY. One of the most hardy and valuable species, especially remarkable for its low, dense, horizontal growth, its large brilliant fruit which remains fresh through the winter, and for its bright scarlet fall coloring; used extensively for hedges and borders of walks and drives, and planting around the bases of buildings.

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. Branches are upright or arching and thorny; handsome in the spring with its golden yellow flowers and light green foliage; in fall the bright scarlet berries make it very attractive.

var. purpurea. PURPLE BARBERRY. Similar to *B. vulgaris*, with beautiful violet-purple foliage and fruit; effective in groups and masses.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. See Ligustrum; also Circular No. 5.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. ALL-SPICE, or SWEET SHRUB. June. An old-fashioned shrub of strong, upright habit. Grows well in almost any soil, and in shaded or open places. Valuable for its aromatic fragrance and chocolate-colored flowers of a peculiarly agreeable odor.



Berries of the Dogwood

CARAGANA arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. May. Bright yellow pea-shaped flowers and graceful pinnate leaves. Well adapted for massing.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis.

BUTTON BUSH. One of the best shrubs for damp spots. It makes a dense, elegant growth, forming a rounded mass of dark green, studded with clusters of white, fragrant, ball-like flowers in July.

CEANOTHUS Americanus. NEW

JERSEY TEA. Upright-growing shrub, producing numerous small white flowers in dense panicles in June, entirely covering the bright green foliage; thrives in dry and shady places.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. WHITE

FRINGE TREE. One of our handsomest wild shrubs, growing to tree-like proportions in favorable locations. Its loose, gracefully drooping panicles of white flowers are quite fragrant, and borne in fringing clusters above very large, deep green leaves of thick, leathery texture. The contrast between leaves and flowers is fine. Leaves yellow in fall.

CLETHRA alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER

BUSH. This charming little shrub will flourish in almost any situation, and is delightfully fragrant in September, when covered with long, showy wands of white flowers. The drier and sandier the soil the better it seems to flourish.

COLUTEA arborescens. BLADDER SENNA. Ornamental free-flowering shrub of compact and rapid growth; dull green leaves; yellow and brownish red flowers, borne in long racemes, followed by red bladder-shaped seed-pods.

CORNUS alba. SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. Shrub with erect stem, good clean foliage and bright blood red branches; useful for winter effect.

var. Spaethi aurea. Of quick growth, with strong shoots and bright red bark. The leaves are broadly margined with creamy yellow. One of the choicest variegated shrubs.

C. Mas, or mascula. CORNELIAN CHERRY. Handsome shrub of dense growth, with glossy foliage; very attractive in early spring with its yellow flowers, and again in the fall with shining scarlet fruit.

C. sanguinea, var. elegantissima variegata. One of the finest variegated shrubs; slow-growing; leaves broadly margined with white, contrasting strongly with the deep red bark.

CORYLUS Avellana, var. atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT. A distinct and fine shrub for grouping. The leaves are large, rich purple, and hold their color well. Conspicuous in any arrangement.



Clethra alnifolia

CYDONIA Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE. Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. It makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge. It is, however, a notable host plant for the San José scale, and should not be planted in infested districts.

CORCHORUS. See Kerria.

DAPHNE Cneorum. GARLAND FLOWER. A charming dwarf evergreen shrub, with fine foliage and dainty clusters of pink, perfumed flowers in May. Blooms at intervals until September.

DEUTZIA scabra, var. plena (crenata). A double form of the type. Handsome and effective. The white flowers are delicately flushed with pink.

var. Pride of Rochester. A showy early and late-flowering sort that blooms in May before the others. The flowers are large, double, white, tinted with rose on the outer edge.

var. Watereri. A superb new sort, with large flowers borne in large, loose racemes. They are a pretty pink color and open out quite flat. The shrub is extra vigorous and hardy.



Deutzia gracilis

D. gracilis. A neat, dense little bush, of low habit, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers.

D. Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. May. A popular bush with snow-white flowers borne abundantly along the slender branches.

var. compacta. Similar to the above, but of more compact habit.

In Dayton the Deutzias should have some winter protection until they are established. They are very satisfactory shrubs and will well repay the little extra care necessary to protect them.

DIERVILLA. This shrub is commonly known as "Weigela," and its varieties are generally sufficiently hardy for general planting in Dayton, except the variegated-leaved sorts, which are too tender for this region.

D. florida; syn., rosea. May or June. The first of the Weigelas to be introduced into this country. It is a strong, symmetrical grower, with good foliage; can be used in shaded places, and is generally useful. The profusion of bloom is variable in color. Some flowers are a delicate pink, others rose and some few almost white.

var. candida. Erect and vigorous; an abundant bearer of pure white flowers. Distinct and desirable. June.

var. variegata. A fine variegated-leaved shrub, but not hardy enough for popular planting in Dayton.

D. hybrida, var. Abel Carriere. Bright rose-colored flowers. A desirable sort.

var. Eva Rathke. A popular kind, of erect form and vigorous habit. The deep carmine-red flowers are the best of the red-flowering sorts.

var. Van Houttei. Clear carmine flowers; profuse bloomer.

DOGWOOD. See *Cornus*.

ELAEAGNUS angustifolia. RUSSIAN OLIVE. A very hardy and handsome species that in some sections forms a small tree. The leaves are particularly handsome, narrow, like a willow, rich silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits.

E. longipes. SILVER THORN. A showy shrub of strong, bushy growth, with the silver variegation of the family in the lining of its leaves, which are dark green above. Its fragrant, creamy white blossoms open in April or May; the scarlet, edible fruits hang thickly along its branches and are ripe in July.

ELDER. See *Sambucus*.

EUONYMUS Europaeus. STRAWBERRY TREE; also frequently called BURNING BUSH, because so full of brilliant scarlet berries in autumn after its leaves have fallen. These are its greatest beauty. Four or more bright scarlet seeds cling to a crimson capsule of singular formation. The leaves color a beautiful crimson-scarlet in fall. Stems and leaves are always a dark, polished green.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. One of the finest shrubs of its season, but difficult to propagate and always scarce. Its long, loose sprays of large, pure white flowers open in May, in such profu-



Exochorda grandiflora

Exochorna grandiflora, continued

sion as to give the shrub a very rich effect. In the bud form they look like pearls strung on slender threads.

FORSYTHIA. GOLDEN BELL. These splendid old shrubs light up the



Euonymus (see page 5)

erect form generally known.

var. aurea variegata. Variegated-leaved form.

F. viridissima. The flowers of this variety are a little deeper yellow than in other sorts.

GLOBE FLOWER.

See Kerria.

GOLDEN ELDER.

See Sambucus.

HIBISCUS. The shrubby form of the Hibiscus is commonly known as the Althea, or Rose of Sharon. They should be favored with a little protection during the first two winters after transplanting. The **var. flore pleno folia variegata** is one of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs, but unfortunately too tender for success here.



Double Hibiscus

F. suspensa. Long, curving branches, used for covering arches and trellises.

var. Fortunei. The handsome, more



Hydrangea arborescens var. *sterilis*, Hills of Snow

Hibiscus, continued

The **var. Meehanii** of recent introduction is now under test, but promises to develop the same weakness.

H. Syriacus, **var. Boule de Feu**. Large, very double, well-formed flowers of a beautiful violet-red color. Plant vigorous; flowers late.

var. Jeanne d'Arc. One of the best new shrubs. Flowers pure white, double; plant a strong grower.

var. Leopoldii flore pleno. Large flowers, very double, flesh-color, shaded rose; leaves lacinated; fine.

var. paeoniflora. Rosy purple flowers; a dwarf grower and very free-flowering.

var. purpurea. SINGLE PURPLE ALTHEA.

var. purpurea flore pleno. DOUBLE PURPLE ALTHEA.

var. rubra pleno. DOUBLE RED ALTHEA. Clear color; one of the best.

var. totus albus. Single; pure white; very fine.

HYDRANGEA. No class of shrubs is better known than the Hydrangeas, because they include some of the most showy flowering plants that are found in cultivation. They grow easily, have no insect enemies, and are reliably hardy.

H. arborescens sterilis (alba grandiflora). SNOWBALL HYDRANGEA. HILLS OF SNOW. This charming plant has recently been intro-

Hydrangea arborescens sterilis, continued

duced and is meeting with much favor. It was first propagated for sale in Dayton as early as 1890, and there are many plants in this city. The proprietor of this establishment was the first nurseryman to undertake its propagation for general introduction. The flower clusters are large on old plants, averaging probably five inches in diameter, but on young plants, or new wood of old plants severely cut back, they have exceeded 12 inches in diameter. The flowers appear in June and July, at a season when flowers, though abundant, are mostly colored and there is a real need for a substantial white flower at this season of the year. The color is pure, translucent, snow-like white, without the creamy and later pink tint of the *H. paniculata grandiflora*. The length of time this whiteness is retained depends somewhat on local conditions, but usually four or five weeks, when the flower begins to change slowly and gradually to a light green color, and by October the foliage and flowers are of a similar shade. This *Hydrangea* lacks the coarseness and stiffness of the *H. paniculata grandiflora* and is much more refined in tone and effect. It is perfectly hardy.

H. paniculata grandiflora. This variety is well known, being found in most every garden. Its large, cone-shaped heads of white flowers, turning late to pink and red, are admired by all. The plant should be given plenty of water, and be severely pruned every spring in order to produce large flowers. We offer this variety in both bush and standard form.

H. paniculata. This is a single form of the *H. paniculata grandiflora*. Its flower is less attractive, but the habit of the plant is much more pleasing, and lends itself to landscape work. Flowers creamy white, later turning purple.



Ligustrum Ibota Regelianum (see page 9)

KERRIA Japonica. COR-
CHORUS; GLOBE FLOWER.
A graceful shrub with deep
green bark and yellow but-
tercup-like blooms.

var. flore pleno. Has pol-
ished green leaves and
stems, brightened with a pro-
fusion of large, rich yellow,
double flowers throughout
the the summer. A hand-
some, graceful old shrub.

var. variegata. Of slend-
er, graceful growth, with
small, narrow leaves, dis-
tinctly edged with white.

var. laciniata. An inter-
esting form with deeply-cut
leaves.

LIGUSTRUM. PRIVET. A
group of ornamental shrubs,
including, besides the fami-
liar California Privet, some

LIGUSTRUM, continued

most desirable plants. The Privets are not particular as to soils, and they grow rapidly in open places or beneath the shade of trees. In shrubby borders and masses their good qualities can be appreciated as well as in the hedges by which they are best known. They are seldom attacked by insects; withstand shearing and can be kept at any height or clipped into artificial forms. See, also, Circular No. 5, Hedges and Screens.

- L. Ibot.** One of the hardiest and most graceful of all Privets, Branches spreading and curving; foliage grayish green; produces white, fragrant flowers in June, followed by black berries; excellent hedge plant.

var. Regelianum. REGEL'S PRIVET. A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontally spreading branches. It is absolutely hardy, graceful and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without trimming.

- L. ovalifolium.** CALIFORNIA PRIVET. A very handsome shrub, but of somewhat stiff habit. It transplants easily and is a strong, upright grower. Valuable for shrubbery, screens or hedges.

- L. vulgare.** COMMON, or EUROPEAN-PRIVET. Not quite so regular in growth as the Ovalifolium, but hardier. Foliage grayish green; flowers in June are white, followed by shining black berries.

LESPEDEZA Sieboldi; syn., **Desmodium Japonica.** A very desirable late-blooming plant; produces rosy purple flowers in September, drooping in numerous long racemes, which at the top of the plant are panicle.

LILAC. See Syringa.

LONICERA. HONEYSUCKLE. A varied genus that includes vines and shrubs. For the Vines, see Circular No. 7. The bush varieties are in demand for shrubby groups and borders. They are hardy and grow easily. Their fragrant flowers are admired in spring, but another attraction is the brilliant fruit that follows in the summer and fall.

- L. fragrantissima.** CHINESE FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. An absolutely hardy variety of strong growth, but rather straggling habit. Produces pinkish flowers in early spring, which are very fragrant.



Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera Morrowii. JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. A shrub with wide-spreading branches; leaves dark green above and grayish beneath; pure white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruits ripening in August, and lasting until late in the fall. Very decorative.

L. Standishii. STANDISH'S HONEYSUCKLE. Native of China. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, appearing in May before the leaves. One of the earliest flowering shrubs.

L. Tatarica (rubra). TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. One of the best species. Its fine pink flowers contrast beautifully with its own leaves or with those of any of the white-flowering varieties.

var. alba. A beautiful tall bush, with creamy white flowers in May and June.

var. grandiflora. May. Of vigorous growth and larger foliage. Pink flowers, striped with white; berries equally attractive.

MAHONIA Aquifolium. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA. A native plant with handsome prickly foliage that is a deep, glossy green in spring and turns to a bright bronze color in winter. In May little yellow flowers hang along the branches. This is one of the very few of the broad-leaved evergreens that succeed in Dayton.

MOCK ORANGE. See Philadelphia.

PAEONIA Moutan (Tree Peony), var. Banksii. CHINESE DOUBLE BLUSH PEONY. Very large, fragrant flowers; rosy blush, with purple center. The Tree Peonies are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 4 to 5 feet in height in about ten years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 9 inches across, and appearing in May. All are very effective amongst shrubs, or on the margins of borders. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by a slight protection in winter.

PHILADELPHUS. SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE. The Syringa is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season, it merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large-sized shrubs 12 to 15 feet high. They can of course be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts do not yield many flowers, but are such pretty, compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired. All of the varieties flower in June, after the Weigela. By planting the late-flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended.

P. coronarius. GARLAND SYRINGA. A fine old form that blooms among the earliest and in very graceful sprays. Its large, snowy flowers are delightfully scented.

var. aureus. A striking shrub of medium size, with golden yellow leaves that remain bright through the season. Valuable for contrastive grouping.

var. alba flore pleno. Has partially double, highly fragrant flowers.

P. grandiflorus. The most vigorous species of the group. Its long, irregular branches are clustered with large, slightly fragrant flowers in June.

Philadelphus Gordonianus. Strong-growing, large-flowered ; valuable for its late-blooming season in July.

P. Lemoinei. Dwarf, compact habit ; flowers large and fine ; semi-double.
var. erecta. A fine variety of erect growth, with good foliage and free-blooming habit ; its clusters of fragrant, creamy white blossoms open in June.

var. Avalanche. This is a graceful shrub, with slender, arching branches, covered almost the whole length with showy white flowers.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL. A shrub producing numerous, bright yellow flowers, blooming throughout the summer ; thrives in either dry or wet soil.

PRIVET. See Ligustrum.

PRUNUS. PLUM AND ALMOND. The Flowering Almonds are pretty dwarf bushes that bloom quite early and are very showy in spring. Their slender, leafless, upright branches are entirely hidden by stemless, very double flowers of pink and white.

P. Amygdalus communis, var. alba flore pleno. WHITE - FLOWERING ALMOND. Flowers pure white ; very double.

var. rosea flore pleno. PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND. Pretty pink flowers ; very double.

P. triloba flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. A charming shrub or small tree, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring before its leaves appear the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still leafless landscape is very bright.



Flowers of *Philadelphus coronarius* (see page 10)

RHAMNUS cathartica. BUCKTHORN. A fine, hardy shrub from Europe, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small fruits. Excellent hedge plant.

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. A highly desirable shrub for almost any purpose; growing in all soils and succeeding as far north as Massachusetts. Resembles the Kerria in leaf and appearance. The graceful branches bear single white flowers in May and sparingly through the summer. Black berries in the fall.

RHUS Cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE, or SMOKE TREE. A much-admired shrub for its purplish, misty-looking flowers borne in early June. In the fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow colors.

var. atropurpureus. A deeply-colored variety of the above.

R. glabra. SMOOTH SUMACH. Large-growing shrub, with smooth bark. Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMACH. An ornamental variety similar to Glabra, but has its leaves deeply cut, giving it a fern-like appearance.

R. typhina. STAG-HORN SUMACH. A dense, velvety, hairy species. In fall it has brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit. Thrives in poor, rocky soil.

RIBES aureum. MISSOURI GOLDEN, or BUFFALO CURRANT. Showy, fragrant, yellow flowers in May. Bright autumn foliage. A strong, hardy native.

R. sanguineum. RED-FLOWERED CURRANT. Profusely covered with rose-colored flowers early in the spring.

SAMBUCUS. ELDER. Although these shrubs are attractive in flower and fruit, they are grown chiefly for their beautiful leaves. They grow well in all soils and must have vigorous pruning to keep them in shape. Excellent for masses; desirable for wild effects and valuable for shaded places.

S. nigra, var. aureum. GOLDEN ELDER. Contrasted with other shrubs the golden yellow leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. It can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED ELDER. The leaves are quaintly mottled with white and yellow. Robust and rapid-growing.

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER. The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses.

S. racemosa. RED-FRUITED ELDER. Of somewhat stockier growth than the common Elder, with white flowers followed by red fruits.

SPIRAEA. All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance, which makes them quite striking. A good collection of them will give flowers all through the season. There is great variety in their inflorescence, and in the habit of the shrubs, so that there can be no danger of monotony in such a collection. All the species are very hardy, easy to grow in many soils and situations, and will be found useful for specimens, groups, screens, borders, ornamental hedges, etc.

S. arguta. A slender dwarf, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.

Spiraea Bumalda. A spreading, low bush, with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

var. Anthony Waterer. A new form of better habit than the type, with larger corymbs of a darker rosy crimson.

S. opulifolia. Strong-growing shrub, with white flowers along the stems. Very useful for screening purposes where immediate effect is desired; very hardy.

var. aurea. June. Resembles the preceding, but more conspicuous in spring with its bright golden leaves that darken somewhat as the season advances. White flowers. Valuable for color contrasts and desirable anywhere.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. BRIDAL WREATH. Early May. A hardy old-fashioned shrub that is still popular. As the leaves are opening, snow-white, double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom. The little glossy green leaves color brilliantly in autumn. Makes an elegant hedge and is useful anywhere.

S. Van Houttei. May. Among the very finest of flowering shrubs. A strong, hardy grower of graceful, drooping habit, with handsome foliage. The profusion of bloom weighs the slender branches and covers the bush with a canopy of white. Desirable from any standpoint.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. A thick shrub, with graceful branches and handsome small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern, and turns a bronze-red in late summer and autumn. In June small, inconspicuous fragrant flowers are up and down the branches. Grows easily, and is adapted to rocky places and shrubby borders.



Spiraea Van Houttei

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus. SNOWBERRY. Smooth shrub, with slender branches, usually bending under their load of white, waxy berries, which appear in autumn; the flowers are rose-colored, in loose racemes in July and August.

S. vulgaris; syn., **rubra.** INDIAN CURRANT, CORAL BERRY. Resembles *S. racemosus*. More compact growth; spreading, graceful habit. The flowers are succeeded by dark purplish red berries in clusters.

Excellent for massing where a low-growing shrub is desired.



Lilac, Charles X

SMOKE TREE. See Rhus.

SNOWBALL. See Viburnum.

SNOWBERRY. See Symphoricarpus.

SUMACH. See Rhus.

SWEET SHRUB. See Calycanthus.

SYRINGA. See Philadelphus.

SYRINGA. Lilac

The name Syringa had been originally applied to the Philadelphus, but was transferred afterward to the Lilac, resulting in some confusion. In Dayton the Philadelphus is commonly referred to as Syringa, and the Syringas as Lilacs. The Lilacs are old

favorites and need no extended description here. Some of the new sorts are, however, not so well known, but are valuable additions to the variety list of this grand old flower.

Syringa Japonica. JAPAN TREE LILAC. The only tree form in the group; exceedingly handsome when in bloom, and valuable for prolonging the lilac season at least a month. The leaves are leathery, large and dark; flower plumes 18 to 20 inches long, white, showy, scentless. Makes a good specimen.

S. Josikaea. A variety of fine habit that is valuable for its late bloom. Upright, with stout branches and broad, dark leaves; flowers lilac-purple, large, in large panicles late in June.

Syringa Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. A fine old species with slender branches and narrow leaves; it seldom grows more than a few feet high. Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant and borne in large, loose panicles. Very graceful.

var. alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. Similar habit, with white flowers.

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED PERSIAN LILAC. Reddish purple flowers; leaves deeply incised.

S. Rothomagensis. ROUEN LILAC. Reddish purple panicles of great size and beauty.

S. vulgaris. COMMON, OR OLD-FASHIONED LILAC. The familiar species of all fine old gardens, with dense panicles of little flowers, still the most fragrant of any.

var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. Pure white; very fragrant flowers.

NAMED VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS

Alba grandiflora. Very large white flowers in heavy panicles.

Charles X. Of especially strong, rapid growth, with large, shining leaves and rather loose trusses of reddish purple flowers.

Marie Legraye. The great forcing Lilac. Flowers pure white, in large panicles. Handsome, also, for groups and masses.

Rubra de Marley. Rich rosy purple flowers.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish red flowers, large, and in long panicles. A distinct, superb sort that will give great satisfaction.

NEW DOUBLE LILACS

The double-flowered Lilacs are more dwarf and compact in habit than single species, but do not bloom quite so freely. Their flowers are even better substance, however, and last longer.

Alphonse Lavalley. Very large panicles of a beautiful blue color, shading toward violet. Distinct and valuable.

Belle de Nancy. Great panicles of brilliant satiny rose, with a lighter, almost white center. One of the most effective sorts.

La Tour d'Auvergne. Of notably strong growth; flowers violet-purple, of fine size.

Madame Abel Chateau. Pure white flowers in very large panicles.

Madame Jules Finger. Large and beautiful satiny rose flowers in strong, erect plumes. Quite fragrant.

Madame Casimir-Perier. White flowers in large, graceful panicles. A profuse bloomer. One of the very best sorts.

TAMARIX Africana. Strong but slender, upright growth, clothed with foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus. Their delicate fringing flowers are usually some warm shade of pink or red. They are hardy and very ornamental at the back of shrubbery borders.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. MAPLE-LEAVED VIBURNUM. A slender, low-growing shrub, with flat heads of white flowers in May. Purple-crimson berries in autumn. Grows well in the shade.

V. opulus. HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. One of the best shrubs for general planting. It has red berries resembling cranberries, which remain until early winter. Its foliage is large and healthy and seldom attacked by insects.

Viburnum opulus nanus. A very dwarf variety, forming a bush about 2 feet in height. It produces no flowers, but makes a pretty dwarf plant.

var. sterilis. The familiar SNOWBALL of delightful memory, producing large snowball-like flowers in May.

V. tomentosum. Foliage resembles the Japan Snowball; flowers white, in flat racemes and in great profusion. It is perfectly hardy, vigorous and free-blooming.

var. plicatum. JAPAN SNOWBALL. A native of North China. It has handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white flowers in June. It surpasses the common Snowball in many respects, but in Dayton it should have protection during the winter until well established. The discriminating planter, appreciating its individuality sufficiently to give it the little extra attention necessary, will winter the plants successfully.

WHITE FRINGE. See Chionanthus.

WEIGELA. See Diervilla.

YUCCA filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. A low evergreen without a central stem. The long, narrow leaf-blades come out from the root crown. In June or July it shoots up heavy stalks laden at the top with ivory-white flowers. It is valuable in separate or mixed plantings.

Ask for any shrubs not here named. We have other shrubs, for which there is not a regular demand, in limited supply.

Ask for any of our publications in which you may be interested

Street and Shade Trees	Circular No. 1
Ornamental Trees	" No. 2
Evergreen Trees	" No. 3
Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs	" No. 4
Hedges and Screens	" No. 5
Ornamental Reeds and Grasses	" No. 6
Vines and Trailers	" No. 7
Roses	" No. 8
Hardy Herbaceous Perennials	" No. 9
The Pæonia	" No. 10
The Dahlia	" No. 11
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The Booklet, "Dayton Beautiful."	

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DAYTON, OHIO